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Dan Smoot Report

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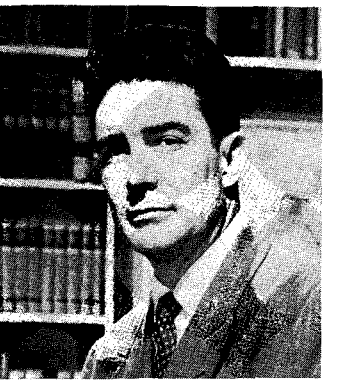

DAN SMOOT

THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things:
Of shoes — and ships — and sealing-wax —
Of cabbages — and kings —
And why the sea is boiling hot —
And whether pigs have wings."

The Day The UN Laughed

Article 19 of the UN Charter says that any member nation two years "in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions" to the UN "shall have no vote in the General Assembly."[1]

By January, 1964, the Soviet Union was two years in arrears in paying its UN assessments. On February 27, 1964, Harlan Cleveland, U. S. Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, announced that the United States would exert all its power and influence to invoke Article 19 and prohibit the Soviets from voting on any issue in the UN General Assembly, if the Soviets had not reduced their indebtedness before the 19th session of the General Assembly began in the fall of 1964. Mr. Cleveland said UN failure to force the Soviets to pay their past-due assessments would create widespread protest in the United States and seriously threaten United States participation in the UN.[2]

Throughout 1964, spokesmen for the Johnson administration repeated the warning issued by Mr. Cleveland, and reiterated his implied threat that if the UN did not take action against the Soviets, the United States would curtail or stop its contributions to the UN.[1]

By the end of November, 1964, the UN problem was at an impasse. The Soviets would not pay their past-due assessments and said they would walk out of the UN if any attempt was made to invoke Article 19 against them. The 19th session of the UN General Assembly, scheduled to begin on December 1, could not *legally* convene unless the United States backed down from

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its firm stand, because the first important order of business for each new session is an election, by vote of all members present, of a General Assembly president.[1]

U Thant, UN Secretary General, devised a scheme to by-pass normal procedures: through informal discussion, UN delegates would agree on a candidate for assembly president and then, on the opening day of the new session, install him in office by unanimous acclamation without putting the matter to a vote. The United States, still vowing that it would not permit the assembly to vote until Article 19 had been invoked against the Soviets, accepted U Thant's maneuver. On December 1, 1964, the UN General Assembly met and, without voting, acclaimed Alex Quaison-Sackey assembly president. Quaison-Sackey (UN spokesman for the communist dictator of Ghana) is widely known for his bitter hostility toward the United States.[1]

On January 26, 1965, Adlai E. Stevenson spoke to the UN General Assembly, saying the United Nations would be in serious financial trouble if the Soviet Union did not pay 60 million dollars assessed as the Soviet share of the UN peacekeeping expenses. If the UN collected from the Soviets, however, the United States pledged (Mr. Stevenson said) to help pay for an international war on poverty to be fought through UN agencies. Mr. Stevenson said the U. S. had already contributed more than two billion dollars to UN activities and was willing to give much more.[3]

It was a remarkable bribe that Mr. Stevenson offered: a promise to increase America's multi-billion-dollar contributions to the UN if the UN would collect a mere 60 million from the Soviets. But the UN did nothing and, by mid-February, 1965, was in a most ludicrous condition. Assessments for its 1965 budget had not been made, and could not be made without a vote. The United States was still firm about not permitting the assembly to vote on any issue without first invoking Article 19 against the Soviets.

On February 16, 1965, Quaison-Sackey tried to adjourn the General Assembly, which had done nothing but talk, since its initial illegal action of choosing a president by acclamation on December 1, 1964.[4] Halim Budo, UN delegate from communist Albania, strode to the rostrum, proposed that the General Assembly resume normal voting procedures, and demanded an immediate vote on his proposal. If Budo did not withdraw his request, the assembly could not adjourn until his proposal was put to a vote.[4] If the United States stood firm, it would invoke Article 19 against the Soviets. The Soviets were sure to stand firm and refuse to pay. What would happen?

There was much scurrying about. Various UN delegates crowded the rostrum begging Budo to yield. Others milled around Quaison-Sackey, whispering advice in his ear. Quaison-Sackey banged his gavel, trying to rule Albania's proposal out of order. After about two hours of tumult, Quaison-Sackey succeeded, not in adjourning the assembly, but in recessing it for two days (until Thursday, February 18).[4]

Thursday morning, before the assembly convened, the United States delegation informed other delegations that the United States *would not yield* the point it had steadfastly held and often reiterated: if the assembly tried to vote, the United States would invoke Article 19 to disqualify the Soviets. But, at noon on Thursday, as the assembly was beginning to convene, Adlai Stevenson notified UN Secretary General U Thant that the United States *would yield* and permit a vote on Albania's proposal without invoking Article 19.[4]

As soon as the assembly convened, Halim Budo, who had not been recognized to speak, advanced to the platform and started making a speech, demanding a vote on his proposal. Unable to shut Budo up, Quaison-Sackey turned off the amplifying system; and the delegate from Saudi Arabia dragged Budo back to his seat.[4]

Adlai Stevenson took the platform on a point of order to explain that the United States had decided to yield and permit a vote on Budo's proposal without invoking Article 19. Budo, how-

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ever, would not let Stevenson talk. Standing at his seat, shouting at the top of his voice, Budo claimed that Stevenson had no right to speak until after the vote was taken. Quaison-Sackey, who had recognized Stevenson to make the speech, banged his gavel and ruled that Budo was correct: the U. S. delegate did not have a right to make a speech before the vote. Stevenson cited a General Assembly rule which permitted such speeches on a point of order prior to a vote. Quaison-Sackey banged his gavel and reversed himself again, telling Stevenson to proceed with his speech.[4]

Unable to talk above the noise the Albanian delegate was making, Stevenson repeatedly stopped to plead with Quaison-Sackey that Budo be silenced. Eventually, Quaison-Sackey asked Budo to be quiet, saying, "The United States delegate is trying to make a speech, I think."[4]

This comment—laden with contempt for the United States delegate—brought a roar of derisive laughter from the assembly. Eventually, the noise subsided and Stevenson made his pronouncement: the United States would back down and permit a vote.[4] Laughter and applause erupted.

With sardonic smiles on their faces, the Soviets and other communist bloc delegates, supported the United States in the only vote taken in the 19th session of the UN General Assembly. By a vote of 97 to 2, with 13 nations abstaining, the assembly decided that Albania's proposal was out of order and that the assembly could adjourn until September, 1965, without resuming normal voting procedures.[4]

Communist China was behind the Albanian maneuver which forced the United States to abandon a stand it had maintained for a year, with repeated, emphatic assertions that it would never yield. Once again, the U. S. State Department had provided amplification for communist propaganda foghorns to proclaim (as they have been doing since the Korean war) that the United States, a paper tiger, roars but cannot bite.[4]

The Johnson administration had compromised its stated principles in accepting U Thant's illegal scheme to get the UN General Assembly started on December 1, 1964. It had made the United States an object of scorn by permitting a vote which enabled the assembly to adjourn on February 18, 1965.

What would President Johnson do about the oft-repeated threat to curtail U. S. contributions to the UN if the UN failed to take action against the Soviets for non-payment of assessments? The answer came on March 25, 1965. On that day, Johnson administration spokesmen revealed that the United States would continue its contributions to the United Nations (about $200,000,000 this year), despite failure to force the Soviet Union to make a payment on its $60,000,000 past-due assessments. The spokesmen said the Johnson administration considers the United Nations "too important for U. S. foreign policy interests to let it founder."[5]

Our Asian War and Our Allies

On March 10, 1965, U. S. Representative Paul G. Rogers (Florida Democrat) addressed the House, saying:

"Mr. Speaker, in the last half of 1964, over 200 ships flying the allied flag hauled red cargoes into North Vietnam. Ironically, these same ships are being permitted to pick up the profits from U. S. trade in our own ports.

"This situation exists at a time when the U. S. merchant marine has slipped to the point where it now carries less than 10 percent of America's sea trade . . . .

"While over 40 percent of the free-world ships going into North Vietnam fly the British flag, the allied nations of Japan, Greece, Norway, Lebanon, Italy, West Germany, and Panama also engage in this red trade.

"Other free world vessels going into Vietcong ports are using U. S. ports as well. I have urged the State Department to stiffen diplomatic pressures on those countries shipping for the reds."[6]

Stiffen diplomatic pressures? What diplomatic pressures have been exerted to stop other nations

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from aiding the enemy with whom we are at war?

The nations Representative Rogers named — Great Britain, Japan, Greece, Norway, Lebanon, Italy, West Germany, and Panama—have received from the United States government, as foreign aid since 1946, more than 39 billion dollars.[7] That is 11 billion dollars more than total expenditures of the federal government during the first 128 years of its existence (1789 through 1917)—a period which included expenditures on debts incurred during the War for Independence, on the War of 1812, on the Mexican War, on the Civil War, on the Spanish American War, on the first year of preparation for World War I, and on numerous Indian wars.[8]

Our Merchant Marine

Representative Paul G. Rogers' comments about allied shipping to our communist enemy in North Vietnam are significant; but his most significant comment concerns the U. S. Merchant Marine which, he says, "has slipped to the point where it now carries less than 10 percent of America's sea trade."[6]

From the days of the Yankee Clipper until this generation, the American merchant marine was a vital force in world trade. Now, it is dying.

Why? The Seaman's Act of 1919 fixed wage scales on American merchant ships far above those on foreign ships. Since then, federal labor laws have granted unions a tight monopoly on the labor force for the merchant marine. Monopolistic unions require payroll padding and featherbedding practices, and make unrealistic wage and fringe-benefit demands. The federal government forces upon shippers burdensome welfare programs and bookkeeping jobs, and levies upon them (along with all other taxpayers) exorbitant taxes for foreign aid which benefits the shipping and other industries of foreign nations.

How much have American merchant sailors benefitted from federal laws and government-supported union policies, intended, ostensibly, to help the sailors? More than two-thirds of them are out of a job, unable to find a berth on any American ship, because not enough American ships are sailing. Merchant ships of the world (some of them owned by American capital) are sailing under the registry of other nations, because a ship can be operated more economically under any flag in the world other than the American flag. Here is another example of government policies driving a vital American industry to foreign lands.

The American merchant navy would have vanished completely except for government subsidies to ship owners. *All* taxpayers are bled to subsidize *some* whom the government has driven to the wall.

Clergymen and Perverts

On the evening of January 1, 1965, about 600 sex perverts and their friends and a dozen Christian ministers attended a benefit ball for homosexuals at California Hall on Polk Street in San Francisco. The affair was arranged and sponsored by ministers of four major Protestant denominations: Methodist, Episcopal, Lutheran, and Church of Christ. The ministers said the purpose of the ball was to raise money to promote "a dialogue between the church and the homosexual."[9]

A squad of men from the sex crime detail of the San Francisco Police Department policed the affair, because, their spokesmen said, "a dance permit had been issued and tickets were being sold publicly."[9]

Three attorneys at the ball (Elliot Leighton, Evander Smith, and Herbert Donaldson, who said they had been retained by sponsoring ministers) argued with police officers about the officers' presence there. All three were arrested and charged with obstructing police officers. Nancy May (a claims adjuster for the Teamsters Union security fund) was also arrested for obstruction.

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Two men (Konrad A. Osterreich and John Borset) were arrested for disorderly conduct.[9]

On January 2, 1965, ministers who had sponsored the affair, held a press conference and denounced the police who "broke up the party an hour early," charging the officers with "intimidation, broken promises, and obvious hostility."[9]

The Reverend Ted McIlvenna (young-adult director of the Methodist Glide Foundation), Canon Robert Cromney (special assistant to Episcopal Bishop James A. Pike), the Reverend Charles Lewis of the Lutheran North Beach Mission, and the Reverend Clarence Colwell of the United Church of Christ, said the benefit for perverts had been planned after extended but strained negotiations with top police officials. They said the police acted in bad faith, by having a police photographer take pictures of the guests.[9]

The Reverend Mr. McIlvenna said that while they were trying to arrange the benefit ball, he and another Methodist minister (the Reverend A. Cecil Williams) had been questioned "by the whole vice squad." "But," he said, "it was a very well-run ball. After the police forced their way in, it took them more than an hour to find anything wrong."[9]

The Reverend Mr. Williams said:

"The police department wanted to deal more in theology rather than open up a dialogue . . . . They looked at the rings on our fingers and said, 'We see you're married — how do your wives accept this?' . . . They said, 'We believe in the Ten Commandments — what do you believe in?' They wanted to know what theological concepts we had. I believe their theological jargon and beliefs are somewhat outdated."[9]

Great Society — Illinois

A 31-year-old white woman, who earns $50.00 a week at a laundry in Bloomington, Illinois, is the mother of six children (ages 5 to 16) and has an unemployed husband. On March 23, 1965, the Internal Revenue Service filed a levy against her wages for an alleged federal income tax liability of $164.18. Prior to this, the woman had never asked for any kind of public assistance. She was proud, and did not want her name on welfare rolls; but when the government confiscated her income, she applied for aid to dependent children. With six children, she will get at least $250.00 a month. Of that amount, the federal government will pay $187.50.[10]

The woman also applied for emergency relief from the township. She will receive about $200.00 a month from this source, bringing her total welfare income to at least $450.00 a month.[10]

Great Society — Tennessee

One aspect of President Johnson's war on poverty involves on-the-job training for unskilled, unemployed youths between the ages of 16 and 21. Public agencies and non-profit organizations hire the youngsters; and government provides money for their salaries: the federal government paying 90%, the local government 10%.[11]

In Memphis, Tennessee, $1,275,000 a year is to be spent on jobs and training for 1500 unemployed youths selected by the Youth Guidance Commission, which directs the program. Judge Kenneth Turner's Juvenile Court is one of several city agencies designated to participate. Judge Turner agreed to hire 43 young persons and give them on-the-job training as clerks and guards. By March 22, 1965, he had hired 24—most of them negroes—and was in despair, saying the plan "is just about unworkable."[11]

Judge Turner said that the "PWs" (poverty workers) are paid $6.25 a day, which is more than some of his regular employees get, and that this has caused friction at the court.[11]

Mrs. Lena Klyman, court dietitian, has four trainees working in her kitchen. She said:

". . . and the only thing I've been able to find for them to do is wash the walls. They're doing

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a good job, but if they stay here much longer there won't be any paint left on the walls."[11]

Thomas R. Boyle, court clerk, said:

"The problem is they can't do anything. We can't use them as clerks, because we have to stand over them every minute, and then our regular employees can't get their work done.

"This is supposed to be a training program, but we're training one person to be a clerk and another to operate a dishwasher. The others are mostly being paid to pick up trash or stay out of the way . . . .

"We had only one girl who was really a big help. But Youth Guidance found out they had hired her by mistake. She had a high school education and couldn't qualify. Too much education."[11]

Charles Fleer, Youth Guidance Commission director, whose salary escalated from $6500 to $12,000 when the anti-poverty program went into effect, could not be reached for comment on March 22, 1965, when *The Commercial Appeal* was preparing the above story for publication.[11]

Great Society — Sweden

From the March 15, 1965, newsletter of U. S. Representative Richard L. Roudebush, Indiana Republican:

"The advocates of welfarism have an appealing argument, particularly to those who are not vigorous or who lack ambition . . . .

"The socialists' dreams for creating a Utopia are, of course, rubbish and represent a scheme that has been tried unsuccessfully since the beginning of time.

"But lessons must be learned anew, and ancient history has little appeal or urgency for modern day citizens searching for modern day answers.

"Contemporary Sweden offers a better lesson. Hailed by some socialists as a 20th Century Garden of Eden, Sweden is running into some of the problems that always beset a society where the government operates on the theory it better knows how to live its citizens' lives than the citizens themselves . . . .

"One trouble results from the demand for the educational, medical and housing benefits which the Swedish welfare pours out. Demands are so excessive that one has to wait for one's share. The long lines keep growing longer, with no relief in sight.

"Another public frustration feeds on the stultifying bureaucracy, an unavoidable by-product of the multitude of welfarisms.

"Low-income recipients enjoy first choice in the allocation of housing and school facilities, with scant regard for such things as individual ability or productive contribution.

"With welfarism comes smothering taxation. Someone has to pay for all that 'security.'

"Swedes are estimated to be Europe's most heavily taxed citizens, due to the high cost of the overgrown welfare state.

"Prime Minister Erlander himself is an example . . . . His monthly salary is close to the equivalent of $1,000. After social security levies and taxes he receives a little over $500. He is, in effect, in the 50 percent tax bracket.

"Direct taxes — including social security contributions — take nearly 24 percent of a bachelor's very modest yearly income of less than $2,000 . . . . With doubled income, the tax rate jumps to 32 percent; the progression reaches 60 percent in the $50,000 bracket. Married couples are financially better off in the low income brackets.

"These figures do not include municipal or property taxes. Capital gains, if any, are taxed too.

"Sweden's deficit-ridden budget . . . the prime source of its growing money supply . . . relies to a great extent on excises which, of course, do not appear as direct charges. But they boost the cost of living.

"The annual rate of price inflation in Sweden is 3.5 percent. . . .

"It is small wonder that ambitious Swedes feel discouraged and stymied. The welfare state, for all its promises, is moving relentlessly in the direction of leveling the middle class — downward.

"Growing shortages of teachers, doctors and dentists are . . . symptoms of the frustration caused by the equalitarian drift toward mediocrity."

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New Thoughts On The Old Math

By Joyce Loreen McIlvaine, a California schoolteacher

We've been promised many things by the proponents of "New Mathematics." As a teacher, I am currently being educated into the mysteries of set theory and Venn Diagrams, but I confess I still cling hopefully to the security of familiar vocabulary and the multiplication tables. They try to comfort me with the promise that soon I will be rewarded with a more accurate mathematical language and an increased understanding of the number system which I will miraculously transfer to children and which will enable the coming generation to take its place in the Great Society.

The knottiest problem seems to be the vocabulary. It's difficult to call a spade a heart after all these years, but it isn't the first time this has happened. Just the other day, a group of fellow teachers were complaining that even after years of teaching otherwise, children were still using the word "borrowing" to describe a particular process in subtraction — you know, the kind where you have to subtract $1.64 from $5.00, and you have all those 0's on top.

Everybody knows you can't take 4 away from zero, so you "borrow" one from the next column. I learned it that way, and probably you did, too. But several years ago, the experts decided that the word, "borrowing," was a misconcept because when you borrow in a subtraction problem, you don't pay it back. That was unrealistic, so "borrowing" went on the educational blacklist.

Well, that might have been true a while back, but society has finally caught up with educational theory, and I maintain that the concept of "borrowing" and not paying it back is completely realistic today. The government does it all the time. It has become a basic law of economics — A National Purpose.

Follow the method a bit further. If you're subtracting $1.64 from $5.00, and you can't take 4 away from 0, you "borrow" one from the dimes. Of course, the dimes don't have anything either, so they, in turn, "borrow" one from the dollars.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

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The dollars give one to the dimes, and the dimes give one to the pennies. And now, the pennies have a whole dime to play with so you can subtract 4 and even have 6 left for a color TV. Nobody's asking you to pay it back.

This realism is complete. Can the dimes refuse to give the pennies? Can the dollars refuse to help the dimes? Of course not. The dimes and the dollars have no choice in the matter. It's the rule of the game. Do you notice that the larger the numbers get, the more they have to give? The pennies don't have to give anything except what you subtract; all they do is ask. But the dimes have to give a whole dime, and the dollars have to give ten times that much; and if it should go to the next column over, well, you can see the possibilities. It's a splendid example of taking from the haves to give to the have nots, and think of the income tax!

Current policy makers, perhaps a little sensitive about terminology, prefer to call it "regrouping." But "borrowing" is obviously the best way to prepare children for the future. It's a real life adjustment program.

* * * * *

"What is the use of repeating all that stuff?" the Mock Turtle interrupted, "if you don't explain it as you go on? It's by far the most confusing thing that I ever heard!"

— Alice In Wonderland

FOOTNOTES

(1) For further details on the UN and its financial and other activities, see this *Report*, "The UN Frankenstein," December 21, 1964.

(2) Special to the Times from the United Nations, *The New York Times*, February 28, 1964, p. 7

(3) UPI dispatch from United Nations, *The Dallas Morning News*, January 27, 1965, Sec. 1, p. 2

(4) Special to the Times from the United Nations by Thomas J. Hamilton, *The New York Times*, February 19, 1965, pp. 1, 2; "The World: Exit U.N.," *The New York Times*, February 21, 1965, Sec. 4, pp. 1, 2

(5) AP story from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald*, February 25, 1965, p. 9A

(6) *Congressional Record*, March 10, 1965, p. 4569 (daily)

(7) "Our Crazy Foreign Giveaway Program," by U. S. Representative Alvin E. O'Konski (Rep., Wisc.), *Congressional Record*, August 6, 1962, pp. A5998-9 (daily)

(8) *The Budget in Brief*, 1965 *Fiscal Year*, Bureau of the Budget, 1965, p. 81

(9) "Incidents at a Homosexual Benefit: Angry Ministers Rip Police," by Donovan Bess, *San Francisco Chronicle*, January 3, 1965

(10) AP dispatch from Bloomington, Illinois, *The Dallas Morning News*, March 28, 1965, Sec. 1, p. 1

(11) "Job Training 'Unworkable,' Juvenile Court Judge Says," *The Commercial Appeal*, Memphis, Tenn., March 23, 1965, p. 15

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